Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 5. CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, MAY 30, 1845. NUMBER 211.

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,
EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS.

The 'Jeffersonian' will be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid in advance, or within one month from the commencement of the year, or THREE DOLLARS, if not thus paid.

Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk, provided the postage is paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square (15 lines) for the first time, and Twenty-five cents for each continuance. A considerable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Candidates for Office.

☞ We are authorized to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce BRALEY OATES as a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce HUGH F. M'KNIGHT, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the office of County Court Clerk of Mecklenburg County.
February 7, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce W. KERR REID, a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
February 14, 1845. 97-te

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. H. SIMPSON Esq., a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.
March 7, 1845. 99..te.

☞ We are authorized to announce MILAS M. LEMMONDS, a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.
March 7, 1845. 99..te

☞ We are authorized to announce JOSEH T. DRAFFIN, Esq., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Union Superior Court.
March 28, 1842. 202., te

BLACKSMITHING.

Wiley & George W. Suggs inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they have opened a shop on main street, 3 squares south of the Courthouse, where they intend to carry on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS in all its various branches. Their work shall be done in the very best and most substantial manner, and at reduced prices. They will shoe horses all round for 75 cents, *cash*, and all other work in propotion. All kinds of country produce will be taken at the market price in exchange for work.
Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845 92::1y.

Removal.

DR. THOMAS C. CALDWELL has removed his residence to Mr. William Morris's, 10 miles east of Charlotte, where he will be found at all times, unless absent on professional business.

Persons not acquainted with Dr. C., are referred to the community of Rocky River, where he has hitherto practiced.
April 4, 1845. 204 1year

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the estate o Dr. Stephen Fox deceased, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement with the administrators or their notes or account will be found in the hands of an officer. Prompt attention to this will save cost.

C. T. ALEXANDER, } Exec'rs.
JOSEPH W. ROSS, }
May 27, 1844. 62-

DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug store. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.
Charlotte, January, 1845. 93--1y

State of North Carolina.
UNION COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1845.

Lee Osborne *vs.* Wm. Godfrey and others.
Sci Fa to subject Real Estate,—Justice's Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wilson Godfrey, Jas. G. Godfrey, Samuel Godfrey, Wm. Godfrey, Richard Godfrey, George H. Godfrey, Elizabeth Godfrey, (who intermarried with Nathaniel Grady,) Charlotte Godfrey, (who intermarried with Wm. Moore,) Harriet Gillespie, (widow,) and Thos. W. Pegues, Richard Pegues, Enoch Pegues, Mary Jane Pegues, Sarah Ann Pegues, (who intermarried with Milas Osborne,) Sophia Pegues, Harriet Pegues, (children of Sarah Pegues, who was one of the children of Thomas Godfrey, dec'd,) and Samuel and Thomas Saunders, (children of Mary Jane Saunders, dec'd,) also one of the children of the said Thomas Godfrey, dec'd, his heirs at law, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in July next, to shew cause wherefore the lands descended to them from Thomas Godfrey, dec'd, should not be sold to pay the above Judgment, interest and cost.

Witness, Hugh Stewart, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 1st Monday in April, 1845, and in the sixty-ninth year of American Independence.
7-6w. $7. HUGH STEWART, c. u. c. c.

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give careful attention to all cases confided to his skill His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.
April 11 1843 ::::F

Charlotte Drug Store.

JUT RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS. SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.
B. OATES,
Druggist.
May, 3, 1844 59--F

Schools for Boys.

THE undersigned having established his residence in Caldwell county, will be prepard about the first of May next, to recive into his family a few boys to educate in company with his own sons.—The course of instruction will be the usual and preparatory to the University of the State. The Charge, $125 per annum covering all expenses except books and stationary. For further particulars address the undersigned at Belevoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. Carolina.
THOMAS W. MOTT.
Feb. 4th, 1845. 200 3t—afterwards 1mtf.

New and Handsome SPRING GOODS.

We are now receiving and opening a
RICH STOCK OF SPRING

GOODS

OF ALL QUALITIES VARIETIES AND
PRICES.

which we intend to sell low for *CASH*. We solicit a call from persons wishing to buy GOODS. before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell as low as the house who say they will sell the cheapest—in other words, we will sell lower than any house in this place. Come and try us.
BREM & ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, N. C. April 10, 145. ::F

Just to Hand!

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JEWELLERY.

EMBRACING Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gold and Silver LEVER WATCHES; gold Guards and Fob Chains and Keys; Breast Pins; Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencils; genuine silver table and tea Spoons—German silver do.; fine pocket and pen Knives; Butter and Fruit do.; and various other articles in my line, which will be sold extremely low for cash. Call and see.

☞ All kinds of Repairing in the silversmith line done neatly, expeditiously, and on moderate terms.
THOMAS TROTTER.
March 28, 1845. 202 F

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
UNION COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1845.

Jane Gathings and others, *vs.* David A. Covington and others.

PETITION FOR DISTRIBUTION AND DIVISION OF NEGROES.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sampson Gathing, one of the Defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed in the town of Charlotte, N. C., notifying the Defendant, Sampson Gathings, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, *Hugh Stewart*, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in April, 1845, and in the sixty-ninth year of American Independence.
7-6w. HUGH STEWART, c. u. c. c.

William Hunter,
BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly and in a superior style. And as money is scarce such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39-
December 9, 1843.

PRINTING.

THE Office of the "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*," is now supplied with a handsome assortment of plain and fancy Job Type, and we are prepared to execute all descriptions of

JOB PRINTING

In a very superior style and at short notice....cheap
Orders for printing
Circulars, Handbills, Labels, Pamphlets

Cards, Blanks, Ball Tickets,

Will be carefully and correctly executed without delay, and forwarded to order. No charge will be made if the work is not correctly done.
Charlotte. N. C., April 18, 1845.

LAND DEEDS for sale, at this Office.

State of North Carolina,
DAVIDSON COUNTY.
John B. Adderton, *vs.* Emeline Adderton.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Emeline Adderton, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for three months in the Carolina Watchman, printed at Salisbury, and the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed at Charlotte, that the said Emeline Adderton appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and answer the said petition, or said petition will be heard *ex parte* and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness, *Andrew Hunt*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1845.
S 3m—fee $10. ANDREW HUNT, c. s c. d.

MEDICINES, PAINTS, PERFUMERY & FANCY ARTICLES.

THE subscriber has received direct from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

MEDICINES

and other articles, comprising new and fashionable

PERFUMERY,

all of which are **Fresh** and **Genuine,** and will be sold as low as can be afforded. Physicians, prescriptions put up with particular care. Every article sold warranted to be as represented. Purchasers will here find all the new and approved Medicines.

Mr. J. L. Henderson, late of Salisbury, who has considerable experience as an apothecary, will be in the shop at all times to attend to the business. All orders will receive the most prompt attention.
WM. S. NORMENT.
Charlotte, March 26, 1845. 202 F

AGRICULTURAL.

From the South Carolina Temperance Advocate.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF PENDLETON.

REPORT

Of the Committee ON FARMS, *made to the Society on the 10th Oct.*, 1844.

MR. THOMAS M. SLOAN'S FARM.

The Committee commenced their operations by visiting the farm of Mr. Thomas M. Sloan on the 16th Sept. This farm consists of about one hundred and thirty acres of low grounds, on the Seneca river, and as much, or a greater number of acres of good upland. It has always been regarded as one of very great value, not only by reason of the great natural fertility, but also durability of its low grounds.

The Committee have not been able to decide upon its present, compared with its former, productive powers; but judging from the evidences presented to them, by the heavy crop of corn and pea vine now upon the land, they are of opinion that the management of the proprietor has been at least such as to enable him to reap a rapid succession of abundant crops for the last twenty years, without materially impairing its value.

This, however, is only applicable to the low grounds: the upland fields have not fared so well. Either by reason of a too rapid succession of tillage crops, or by the total neglect of guard drains, or in all probability both, a portion of the upland fields have shared, to some extent, the fate so commonly attendant upon our agricultural operations, of being washed into gullies, and otherwise materially impoverished.

The Committee were gratified to discover that Mr. Sloan has become fully awakened to the importance of the subject; has recently constructed several guard drains by way of experiment; and seems determined to extend them as far as may seem necessary to the safety of his upland fields.

So far as his uplands are concerned, the proprietor has adopted a rotation consisting of a tillage crop and small grain alternately. On the low grounds, he informed us he was in the habit of cultivating two successive tillage crops, and every third year a crop of small grain.

Mr. Sloan regards the Pea crop as one of very great value. We found it co extensive with his entire corn crop: and although large quantities are gathered annually as provender for stock, yet a still greater quantity must necessarily be returned to the soil, and to this, as a principal cause, the Committee are disposed to ascribe the durability of these low grounds, together with that of several other farms, similar in all respects to the one under consideration.

The crop on this farm was good throughout, and consisted of an equal number of acres of corn and cotton. The quantity to the hand, was fourteen acres, exclusive of small grain.

The wheat crop was said to be good, and far beyond the quantity required for domestic consumption. The hogs were very fine, principally of the Berkshire breed. The cattle were not seen by the Committee. The farm houses, consisting of stables, corn cribs, cow houses, *et cetera*, were very good, and the horses in good condition.

The last object to which the attention of the Committee was directed, was, an excellent grist Mill, a very superior Threshing machine, a Cotton gin, a Cutting machine, a Corn sheller, and a Corn crusher, all under one roof, and capable of being employed at the same time, or separately, as desired.

The Committee were much pleased with this extraordinary combination of mechanical and laboring operations. They regard this establishment not only as one of great convenience but of profit also.

In conclusion, the Committee, after all they have seen on this farm, have come to the conclusion, that Mr. Sloan is a successful planter. And from the amount of old corn, and other evidences of abundance which every where met the eye, they have no doubt but that if famine should desolate our fair country in his day, he will be one of the last survivors.

MR. ROBERT A. MAXWELL'S FARM.

This farm, like the preceding, is one of very great value, consisting of extensive low grounds, of remarkable fertility, and of a still larger amount of upland. The low lands were exclusively appropriated to the culture of corn, intermixed with peas, and the uplands to the cotton crop.

The Committee have no data on which to base a calculation as to whether this farm has improved or degenerated. But from the acknowledgment of the proprietor, that his operations, especially on his low grounds, had not been governed by any regularly established rotation, the Committee are disposed to infer, notwithstanding the crop was highly superior throughout, that his efforts heretofore have been directed more towards the maintenance of its general productive powers, than to any great improvement of them. Necessity is a stern law, and one whose requisitions are most commonly complied with.—But a habitual reliance upon resources that never fail, and never deceive us, is apt to lull the mind into a state of apathy, if not false security, which can not fail to retard our progress in the prosecution of agricultural enterprises and improvements.

The Committee are firmly of the opinion, that after witnessing the low grounds, not only on Mr. Maxwell's farm, but also those on the other river farms which they have examined, and with a full knowledge of their great recuperative powers, that the adoption of a more lenient rotation, in connexion whith other auxiliary means, would refresh and enrich the low grounds rapidly, and at the same time increase the annual profits of the planter.

The Committee were gratified to discover that the proprietor, as if sensible of the importance of this policy, had under way an experiment with the red clover, covering an area of thirty acres, and intended in due time to be given to the land, which though unpromising, by reason of the extraordinary drought that had afflicted the country during the latter part of the season, may, nevertheless, under more favorable circumstances, prove a source of interest as well as profit to the owner.

The Committee were also informed by Mr. Maxwell of an experiment, the result of which when completed, he has promised to lay before the Society, that will no doubt prove a source of interest as well as of instruction, to all who are interested in the important business of reclaiming waste and worn out lands. This experiment was made upon a field thickly set with sedge grass, which was first turned in, and will be followed this year with a crop of rye, to be also given to the land, with peas, to be in due time applied in the same way.

The attention of the Committee was also drawn to an experiment at manuring a very exhausted piece of land with leaves spread upon the surface and ploughed in, with a spade full of swamp mud to each hill. The result when compared with a portion of the same field not thus managed, was said to be the difference between an ear and a nubbin. But as Mr. Maxwell has furnished a reply to the interrogatories addressed to the several competitors, in which this experiment will be fully detailed, the Committee decline offering any further observations on the subject.

In the cultivation of the uplands upon this farm, which are exclusively appropriated to cotton, the proprietor has illustrated in a very satisfactory and convincing manner, the advantages of horizontal ploughing, or that near approach to it, which provides that each furrow shall convey away its own superabundance of water, and yet so gently as to leave the soil behind.

This object has been fully accomplished by Mr. Maxwell, with the exception of a few points, throughout the cotton crop of more than one hundred acres. And although a considerable portion of these lands have been in cultivation for many years, and some of them consist of steep hill sides, yet no gullies were seen by the Committee, or other proof of material injury from washing away of the soil. In the business of guard drains, Mr. Maxwell has not yet embarked. But so thoroughly has he become convinced of their indispensable importance, that we have reason to expect that by the next anniversary of our Society, through a combination of guard drains and intermediate horizontal culture, this farm will exhibit the most unquestionable proofs of refined agricultural operations.

As to manuring on this farm, the quantity made, and the manner of making and applying it, the Committee beg leave to refer to the reply to the interrogatories.

The stock of horses exhibited to the Committee were of good quality, though not in fine condition, owing no doubt to the fact that the proprietor assigns a greater number of acres to each horse than is usually done. The cattle were very fine and of improved breed. The hogs were also highly superior, and generally of the Berkshire breed. And here the Committee beg leave to state a fact which has a material bearing upon the relative merits of the Berkshire and the original stock of the country, (alias land pikes.) A lot of the common stock, some eight or ten in number, about equal in age, and reared under equally favorable circumstances, with a much larger lot of Berkshires, were closely observed by the Committee; the contrast was most disparaging to the native breed; they were not only much smaller, but evidently much less thrifty.

As to the agricultural implements on this farm, they were sufficiently numerous and of good quality, and the same merit was due to the negro and other farm houses, with but few exceptions.

HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN'S FARM.

The Committee next proceeded to examine the farm of the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, and although it may be truly said that nature has done much for it, yet to its proprietor clearly belongs the merit of very superior management.

Acting upon the theory, that lands possessing the greatest natural fertility, must ultimately become exhausted by a too rapid succession of tillage crops without some adequate return; and from the destructive effects of washing rains, Mr. Calhoun seems to have found a resource for the former, in the cultivation of the pea crop, and for the latter in the application of the guard drains to his upland fields, evidently equal to the necessities of his position in both respects.

The Committee are of opinion, that the evil of greatest magnitude, and the one which more than all others combined, tends to frustrate our agricultural operations, and impoverish our fields, is that which we suffer from heavy falls of rain, and the consequent washing of our lands. It is true that tillage does its part, especially when unconnected with a rotation of crops, tending to give rest, and impart refreshment to the soil. But compared with the other mischief, it is but as the drop in the bucket. To this, as a principal cause, is to be ascribed the almost incalculable amount of worn out and waste lands, and yawning gullies, which disfigure and disgrace almost every farm that meets our eye throughout our country. It is this ruinous tendency, unchecked by a single contrivance, but as tamely submitted to as if it were one of the irresistible decrees of destiny, which has led to the suicidal policy of abandoning fields as soon as their original fertility became exhausted, and felling the forest in search of the means of further subsistence; and finally it is this which has caused so many thousands of our countrymen to exchange "their own their native land," with all its tender endearments, for the toils, privations and dangers of our western frontier.

Deeply impressed with the importance of this subject, the Committee were both gratified and instructed by the extraordinary management of Mr. Calhoun, by which, through the instrumentality of guard drains on all his upland fields, placed at such distances apart, and graded in such strict conformity to hydrostatic principles, that his upland fields, even those of the greatest declivity, have sustained almost as little injury from the heaviest falls of rain, as the rich low lands at their base.

The Committee are aware that such a statement is likely to be regarded as the offspring of that enthusiasm in reference to agricultural enterprises and improvements, which well directed experiments too often prove to be fallacious. But regarding the farm of Mr. Calhoun as the first, if not the only one, in this section of our country, upon which this policy has been fully illustrated, and as furnishing proof approaching to mathematical certainty, of the facts stated by the Committee, they have deemed it a duty incumbent on them, to bring to the notice of our planters, not only the principles upon which this measure has been conducted, but also the results which have followed.

Their attention was first directed to Fort Hill, a field of about forty acres, terminating at its base on the one side, in the low grounds, and connected with the uplands on the opposite side, by a depression considerably lower than its summit. This field, by reason of its descending in every direction, necessarily required to be literally belted with guard drains. Certain points appeared to have been selected, at which the water could be discharged with the greatest safety, and a series of drains were directed round the hill, with a descent just sufficient to convey away the water, and yet so gently as not to enlarge or deepen their channels. The number of these drains was made to correspond with the necessities of the field, as determined by the amount of its declivity, being more numerous and nearer each other where the descent was greatest.

The Committee were not informed as to the amount of this descent, or deviation from the horizontal line. But judging from the eye, they were supposed to equal from three to five feet in the hundred yards.

As a further measure of precaution, the intermediate drill rows were run out horizontally, or nearly so: an arrangement which, by the aid of the first great measure of safety to the soil, seemed to have enabled each furrow to retain its own water, or to have parted with it so gradually as not to leave a trace of the slightest injury.

The Committee did not learn how long this celebrated hill had been in cultivation, though appearances justify the conclusion that it must have been cleared thirty or forty years; yet, notwithstanding the soil was evidently good originally, judging from the very heavy crop of corn and pea vine now upon the land, the Committee are induced to believe its productive powers have scarcely diminished.

In other hands, or even in the hands of the proprietor himself, had the above precautionary measures been omitted, the field must ere now have exhibited in many places a series of gullies and abraded surfaces, and been destined soon to take rank with the waste and worn out lands of our country.

The remaining portion of the uplands on this farm, with the exception of various patches in the vicinity of the homestead, were appropriated to cotton. And although the greater part of them was fresh land, that had been but a few years in cultivation, yet, fully impressed with the importance of upland drains, and acting upon the policy that it were easier to prevent than to remedy an evil, a sufficient number of them to protect the lands have been already made, with the same caution, and with the same success attendant upon those on Fort Hill.

The amount of land required for these drains is very inconsiderable, and the amount of soil conveyed away through them, though comparatively small, may often be diverted, as we saw it done in several instances on Mr. Calhoun's farm, to some impoverished spot which would be improved, or to some wet depression which they would elevate and reclaim.

The low grounds on this farm were exclusively appropriated to the corn crop, intermixed with peas throughout. The corn crop was very fine, and the entire surface of the earth was covered with the most luxuriant crop of pea-vine we ever witnessed.

By reason of Mr. Calhoun's absence, the Committee are uninformed as to his management of the pea crop, nor do they know any thing concerning his rotation of crops. But all concur in the opinion that a return annually to the soil, of the vast amount of pea-vine, on each acre of land, would amount to an adequate compensation for all that is taken from it by the corn crop.

The stock on this farm, consisting of horses, hogs and cattle, were of good blood and in fine condition. The farm houses were sufficiently numerous, and both comfortable and convenient. And this was more especially the case with the negro house, which consisted of a building of stone of superior masonry, two hundred and ten feet in length; divided into apartments, with separate fire-places, sufficiently large for all the purposes of comfort and healthful ventilation.

The Committee, in conclusion, have no hesitation in pronouncing the management upon this farm

highly superior. The useful and the ornamental have been most happily blended, not only throughout the principal tillage crops of the farm, but also the more refined horticultural operations of the homestead.

TO BE CONTINUED

From Texas.

From the Washington Union.

VERY INTERESTING FROM TEXAS--THE DIE CAST!

The southern mail of Sunday last brings to this city some public despatches as well as various private letters from Texas and New Orleans. They are calculated to remove every shadow of doubt upon the acceptance of the terms of our resolutions, and the annexation of Texas to the United States. We congratulate our country on the auspicious result of all the labors of its friends in both republics. We consider the whole question as settled as "with the bond of fate."

A private letter is received from a higher quarter at Galveston, May 6th, which uses the following language: "There is now no division upon this question. In my future communications I may confine myself more to a statement of facts in relation to the physical and other resources and advantages of this country, under a belief that, when I tell you that Texas will accept the terms, and *that* promptly, and that she will have, on the 1st Monday in December next, knocking at the doors of Congress, two senators and two representatives, with a good constitution in their hands, I have told you all on this subject which you desire to hear."

Another letter from New Orleans of the 11th, states that Major Donelson and Gov. Yell had arrived the evening before, in the New York, from Texas. It announces the very agreeable intelligence that General Houston had assured Major Donelson, by letter, that he shall interpose no obstacle to the union, nor does he believe that any impediment to the effectuation of the mersure will arise "on the part of the government or people of Texas." He compliments Maj. Donelson in the most frank and friendly terms on the success of his mission, and says to him, that there is no gentleman in the United States under whose auspices, or by the force of whose talents, he would rather see the measure successfully accomplished, than the American charge's. With this brilliant prospect of success, and under a sense of the most delicate feelings with regard to Gen. Houston and President Jones, Major Donelson had thought it his duty to retire for the time from the scene of action. His conduct will be duly appreciated by every man of sensibility.

Another letter from Galveston, of the same date, enters into a variety of particulars, all of them interesting, but over which, under present and probable circumstances, it is best to throw a veil. Whatever may have been the views of Captain Elliott or Mr. Saligny, or the plans of Mr. Ashbel Smith when he left Texas, or even our own country, they are now all dissipated by the voice of the people, and by the action of the government and the concurrence of General Houston. The public sentiment had been aroused by some suspicions as to the course of the President, and the writer is convinced that, had not the President ordered a convocation of Congress, revolution and violence might have usurped the place of the "sober determined purpose which he is pleased to see now manifest on the part of the people to await the meeting of Congress on the 16th of June, when they will have their *will* in favor of annexation expressed by that body, and the mode and manner of calling a convention to ratify the same, and to form a constitution, prescribed. The subject of the terms of annexation, or of the result of the measure when Congress meets, no longer constitute the topics of conversation among the people. *They speak of it as a subject settled.* The all-engrossing topic among them is the provisions of their constitution to be accepted." Upon this subject the writer expresses himself "gratified to listen to the views and opinions of many intelligent men. The deep interest they feel in the result of such a constitution which shall secure to Texas and her citizens the blessings of a good government and social order, gives high hopes of their future destiny. I undertake to predict that you yourself will be surprised, when you shall see their constitution emanating from a people of whose disorder so much has been idly said." The writer says that he "finds the terms of the resolutions, as they passed the House of Representatives, to be entirely acceptable to the people;" and he has no hesitation in saying that they will be agreed to by Congress and by the convention of Texas without any amendment, addition, or alteration." The language of every intelligent man with whom he had conversed—of every public meeting (and they have been held in every county in the republic) is, that "these terms are good enough; and if they are not, or if objection should afterwards be discovered, we will trust to the justice and liberality of the States to remedy any defects, and to do their brethren of Texas, full, ample, and complete justice. *We want to be citizens of the United States again.*"

With these letters before us from the highest authority, and of the latest dates, (as we believe) we can attach no importance to the rumor which is wafted over the streets of Washington, that the people of Texas talk of holding a convention, without waiting for Congress, to apprize us that *Mexico* threatens invasion and war, and *therefore* to call upon us to anticipate the progress of the means which we are already taking to effect annexation—and to send them arms and troops to assist in their defence. It is to be hoped that the people of Texas will quietly wait—avoid anything like haste or revolution—and if any danger does approach from the side of Mexico, to repose with entire confidence upon our good wishes and their strength as their best dependence in any and every extremity.

We also received by Sunday's southern mail a budget of newspapers from Galveston, Houston, and Matagorda, as well as New Orleans. Every demonstration in their colums is favorable to annexation. The "National Register" of the 24th April abandons all its scruples and objections to the winds, and concludes its long leading article with the following declaration:

"Consistent with these general expressions appears to be the course of the President of our republic, who, in convoking Congress in the extra session on the 16th June next, shows that he is animated by a high sense of public duty, and a faithful regard for the will of the people of Texas. No one can doubt that a large majority of our citizens are anxious for annexation, and will accept and ratify the terms now proposed for this purpose. The President, therefore, interposing no constitutional obstacle to the fulfilment of their wishes, leaves the question to their calm and enlightened action. Congress, doubtles, will recommend the call of a convention, after apportioning the districts for the election of delegates, whose duty it will become to adapt our constitution and government to the new circumstances under which we shall be placed as an equal member of the American Union, to go into effect when the Congress of the United States, after receiving our constitution, passes the law to receive us. And that the union, effected calmly and peaceably, may be productive of all the good its friends have claimed for it, and that Texas particularly may reap from it security, wealth, and enduring happiness, is our most fervent wish."

Again we congratulate our country upon the consummation of her hopes, which brings the "lone star" to our constellation, and the people of Texas back to the arms of their "legitimate" brothers.—The following are the contents of a handbill which we received by the Southern mail:

From the New Orleans Jeffersonian Republican.—Extra.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM TEXAS—THE QUESTION SETTLED—ARRIVAL OF THE HON. A. J. DONELSON—GEN. SAM. HOUSTON—GOV. YELL.

By the New York, which arrived this evening, having left Galveston on the 3d, we learn that the progress of the annexation question is steady and uninterrupted. All doubt as to the decision of the Texian Congress upon the propositions submitted by the American Minister, Mr. Donelson, is at an end. The only hope of those opposed to annexation, was through the action of President Jones, who, it was at one time conjectured, would refuse to negotiate on the basis proposed by the resolutions of our House of Representatives, under the expectations that, in that event, the President of the United States would resort to the Senate amendment offered by Mr. Walker. But the public will of Texas in favor of annexation on the terms proposed by our minister, has been so strongly manifested, that the Executive does not hesitate to carry it out, and it may soon be said that *there is no opposition to the measure in Texas!*

Great credit is due to our accomplished minister, for the successful consummation of this great event. His able correspondence with the Texian authorities—his personal exertions—and his great moral influence were sensibly felt, and his name must always be associated with this great movement.

Many contradictory rumors have been put afloat, relative to the views of Gen. Sam Houston, the most powerful man in the republic, who, it was known, had been strongly urged to support Mr. Walker's amendment, for the purpose of obtaining terms held to be more satisfactory to Texas, than those offered by our minister. But the old friend of Andrew Jackson was not to be caught in the snare thus artfully spread by men in the British interest. He fully concedes the *necessity* of accepting the proposals just as they are, and relies on the United States, hereafter, to correct whatever injustice may have been done to Texas by the act of Congress. This is a decision worthy of the hero of San Jacinto, and highly complimentary to the magnanimity of our nation.

We may then congratulate our country upon the incorporation of Texas into the Union as soon as the forms usual in the admission of new States can be complied with. Texas herself has nobly resolved that nothing on her part shall be done to re open the question in the United States. She will take the proposals offered by our minister, as they are, without dotting an *i*, or crossing a *t*. She will disregard the suggestion of false friends at home and abroad, and silence, by a more unanimous vote than has ever yet been given on a debated political question, all doubts of her attachment to the American Union. Thanks to the people of Texas—thanks to the people of the United States—for this glorious result!! A result worthy of both countries and affording another brilliant proof of the wisdom of that sovereignty which in our system has been carefully withheld from both our federal and State governments.

We have seen the people of the United States take the annexation question out of party shackles, and demand its consummation in a voice which neither the Congress nor the President of the United States could disregard. We see, too, the people of Texas, by a movement equally decisive telling their President and Congress, to give the finishing stroke to the great work, and no longer to inquire in what light it may be received by Mexico, or England, or France. What can be more sublime that such a spectacle! When was there ever before the union of two sovereignties accomplished by a process so honorable to human nature? And yet there are those amongst us who would have changed the character of this spectacle, and denied to our glorious Union this evidence of its capacity to extend its blessings. But thanks again to the sovereign people of both the United States and Texas, neither the fanaticism of the abolitionists, nor the contracted views of the old federal party, nor the wily diplomacy of Great Britain and France, have availed anything in defeating a result so essential to the fame, honor, and security of our country.

We are gratified to find from the Galveston papers that ex-President Houston is about to visit his native land, and spend the ensuing summer with his relations in the United States. It is said that he will proceed, soon after his arrival in this city, up the river to Nashville, to visit his old friend, the tenant of the Hermitage. Gen Houston will find a cordial reception in the United States. His conduct at San Jacinto, and his successful administration of the noble determination to restore Texas to the bosom of the republican family, entitle him to rank among the benefactors of the age.

GOVERNOR YELL.

This gentleman passed through our State on Saturday last, *en route* from Texas to Washington. He has been travelling through Texas in company with Mr Wickliffe, in order to ascertain the exact state of feeling in that country relative to Annexation, and gives flattering accounts of the enthusiasm of the Texans as to the prospect of a speedy union with the United States. The people of Texas are prepared to call a convention in order to facilitate Annexation; should their Government oppose the measure, which they assert they have a right and intend to do. The full extent of the objects of his mission have been accomplished, and the Executive of the United States could have selected no gentleman more effective in carrying out the main intentions of this visit than Governor Yell. He is with al a genuine advocate of Free Trade, and we look forward with great interest to a report of his observations, which will doubtless appear as soon as he reaches the Federal City.—*South Carolinian.*

A NEW MEXICAN OUTRAGE

We have just heard of a new Mexican outrage, the particulars of which will doubtless be laid before our government in the next despatches from Mr. Shannon.

Mr. Alexander Atocha, a citizen of the United States, engaged in extensive commercial enterprises in the capitol, where he has resided for several years a wealthy American merchant, was suddenly ordered to quit the republic, in the short space of eight days.

Mr. Atocha immediately applied to our minister for protection, and a strong remonstrance was forthwith despatched by him to the Mexican government. But the allotted period of eight days passed, *without a reply*, and Mr. Atocha was forced to abandon his dwelling, furnished in the most tasteful and expensive manner, to relinquish his lucrative commercial business and, with a large family, to depart for Vera Cruz, whence he sailed for New York, where he has arrived.

It is a question of political importance that should be at once decided by this case, whether our inoffensive citizens are to be thus driven, like dogs, from Mexico, without even the allegation of guilt or offence against her laws.

POLITICS.

From the Union.

CONVENTIONS AT AUGUSTA AND AT LOUISVILLE.

We have laid before our readers the most important proceedings of these two conventions—of the Baptist church at Augusta, and of the Methodist Episcopal church at Louisville. Both are measures of self defence; both have been forced upon the southern churches by the fanaticism of their brethren of the North. Cut off from equal privileges in their respective churches—doomed, as they were, to an ignominious vassalage, and, as it has been termed, "a virtual outlawry," on account of their peculiar institutions, what were the Southrons to do? Were our Methodists to be told, "You shall have no bishop in our church, because he may own slaves?" Were our Baptists to be informed, "Not a man of you, however pure and virtuous he may be, shall be employed as a missionary, who has slaves, and insists on retaining them as hi property?" This is a species of excommunication of the whole South, in consequence of her peculiar institutions, which presents a painful alternative to every man who values both his church and his country. Submit, and he becomes degraded in his own eyes, as a Southron and a freeman. Resist this dictatorial and exclusive spirit, and he runs the hazard of separating himself from the churches of the North. But whenever ignominious vassalage and an honorable separation are presented to an independent man, he cannot hesitate long. The Presbyterians were the first to be driven into the necessity of separation. The Baptists and the Methodists of the South are now following in the same track; but whatever consequences may result to the church or to the state, let the responsibility fall upon those who first strike the blow. In this state of the case, we might suppose a conference of the two sections of the country, and the *South* might thus address the *North:*

"Why force our churches to this painful separation? You cannot suppose that they would remain united to you upon unequal and degrading conditions? Our country itself consists of a confederacy of States. They are equal partners in one federal government which unites them all; equal partners they are in all the great rights of sovereignty—and equal parties to the same glorious compact. Our political connection is founded upon this great principle. The constitution itself was avowedly (as its President, George Washington, declared) 'the result of a *spirit of amity and of that mutual deference and concession* which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable.' Your fathers were aware of our peculiar institutions. They saw that we had slaves among us. They attempted to restrict us on that account, and to deny us the privileges which we claimed. Their wisdom, however, finally yielded in the spirit of compromise. At that time, of course, they were willing to enter into a political partnership with us, notwithstanding our fathers were possessed of slaves. They were too wise and liberal to deny us a fair participation in all the offices of the republic on that account. A Southron may be the chief magistrate of the United States, or a vice president, or a cabinet secretary, or a foreign minister. The ermine of the judge—the general's sword—all the insignia of every department of the government, have graced the citizen of the South as well as of the North. The author of the declaration of your independence was a slaveholder. The first President of Congress was a slaveholder. The first man of the nation and of the age—he who led your armies to glory, and your country to independence, the illustrious Washington—was trusted by you, although he was a slaveholder. Your first, third, fourth, fifth, seventh, and ninth Presidents, were all the owners of slaves; and yet whose names stand more prominently forward to grace your annals than Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson? Who have contributed more to raise our national fame abroad, or to cast more lustre up on human nature itself, than these men, and men like them?

"We ask you, therefore, why should you introduce different rules in our religious communities, from what our fathers have so wisely provided in our political confederacy? We are equal partners in the State. Why should we not be equal in the State. Why should we not be equal in the eye of the Church? You waive the question of slavery in political offices. Why should you raise the distinction in our religious association? If we were to submit to the inequality which you would impose upon the church, how long would it be before you would place us under the ban of political ostracism? How long before you will say to us, 'You are cut off from the episcopate and from missions—we will next proscribe every citizen of the South who possesses slaves, from the presidency and from the bench?' Let us submit to the one, and it may not be long before fanaticism shall further set her mark upon us, and cut us off from an equal participation of the offices of the republic.

"You ought to love the Union as well as we do. You have as much reason to rejoice in the glories of our common forefathers. The name of America ought to sound as proudly in your ears as in ours. You have as much interest in the union of the States as ourselves. Have you not the same interests as we have in preserving it? Why, then, force us to separate our churches? Why loose the sacred ties which bind our common altars together? You do not actually dissever, it is true, the cord which unites our States together, but you cut one of the strans which enter into the composition. Our Union ought to be cemented by every cause which forms the element of social organization. It is an affair of sentiment as well as of interest; and notwithstanding there are other ties which bring us together, and we still fervently hope will tie us together, yet there is not a link too many in the chain which unites us. We ought not to strike one off, lest we weaken the combination. But where will you stop? Why do not your fanatics further say: 'We will have no commercial connection with you? We will not deal with you. We will suffer our manufactures to perish upon our hands, sooner than sell them to you?' It is well, indeed, that there are some bounds to your passions, and that these are to be found in the interests of your purses. Will you next say that your sons shall not marry our daughters, because they happen to own slaves?—Some of your fanatics are no doubt willing to fly to this excess: but, happily for us, this tender, yet irresistible link, still remains to keep us together. But take care, lest the violence of fanaticism should strike at these ligaments also, and threaten to separate us further than ever!

"These abolitionists tell you that we ought to be dishonored, because slavery is unholy; and those who permit it are accused of God and of man. We will not expatiate in defence of an institution which the British government forced upon us in spite of our protestations, and which it is now much easier to condemn than to abolish. We might appeal, however, to the Scriptures of both dispensations, from the days of Abraham, when the servant was 'bought with money of any stranger,' to those of the apostles, when servants were ordered 'to obey their masters.' We might note these records, if not to justify, in your opinion, yet at least to soften some of the atrocities which you are pleased to charge upon us. Yet, take the South, along with her peculiar institutions, and are her people decidedly inferior to your people? Have they less public spirit, less virtue, less philanthropy, less of the true religion of the Scriptures, than yourselves? What injuries have your churches sustained from our long and ancient connection with you? We know that when Leland, the celebrated orator of the Baptist church, came down to Virginia, many years ago, he did not find less pious Christians than those whom he had left behind him in Massachusetts.

"And why now drive us from you? You only produce discord and divisions in our churches. You introduce a less kind and Christian spirit into the bosom of our society. You fan the flame of persecution. You bring the bitter waters of hatred among the whites. You do not ameliorate the condition of the blacks themselves. You only defeat the accomplishment of the object you profess. You force upon us the necessity of additional restrictions. You tighten the chain which you would relax. Tell your citizens to act like wise men. Leave Nature to herself. We best understand our own situation. We can best apply the proper correction to any evils which we may sustain. The philanthropists of France, when they assumed to become the *amis des noirs*, only contributed to fan the flame in St. Domingo—that ill-fated island which they contributed to cover with the blood of their citizens. We have seen enough to know that it is not every man who wears the garb of religion that can lay claim to the sanctity of its ministers. Even political purposes may sometimes minister to the "fury of fanatics;" for, unfortunately, ambition is not confined to the scholar's gown or the soldier's sword. It sometimes is seen under the clock of the cossack and the cowl.

"The South, therefore, entreats the North to pause, for Heaven's sake, in their mad career. If they would cherish the union of these States—if they would respect the harmony of the church—if they would preserve the social intercourse of our people, pure and uninterrupted—if they would even regard the happiness of those for whom they profess so much concern—pause! pause! pause! for Heaven's sake, pause! Stop these schisms in our churches! Let us continue united in our religion as well as policy; and let us not strike off one link from the chain of this glorious and admirable UNION!"

From the Nashville Union.

Facts for the People—the Tribute Exacted from their "Unconscious Purses."

The operation of the tariff system of taxation is so gentle and insinuating in its mode of reaching the "unconscious purses" of the people, that intelligent persons, usually astute in seeing their own interests, are often greatly deceived. The delusion which takes possession of the mind on this subject under the influence of party appliances, can seldom be removed by any course of theoretical reasoning, however well sustained. Stubborn facts appealing directly and feelingly to the purses of the unconscious victim of this delusion, can alone penetrate the thick incrustation of error which partyism throws around his mind. We have seen, with astonishment, men of intelligence gravely, earnestly contending that "high duties make cheap goods," and the delusion was sustained by a supposed appeal to pretended facts. Another year has passed by, and we are furnished with additional facts for testing the truth of the doctrines advocated by the two parties. We have before us the importations of foreign goods for the year 1844, and the amount of duties actually paid into our Treasury under the present tariff law. From this authentic source we will select a list including some of the most essential necessaries, together with their value and the duties actually paid in 1844, to which we invite the attention of our readers:

Articles.	*Value.*	*Duties.*
Leather Goods,	$77.487	$23,216
" Boots and Shoes,	25,534	8.363
Hats, Leghorn, &.,	713 483	249.719
Molasses,	2,833,753	1,122.429
Sugar, brown,	6,793,540	4.396.437
Raisins, Muscatel,	318 142	254.753
Pepper,	59.037	83.669
Nutmegs,	97 532	19.942
Cloves,	56,021	29.251
Cassia,	85 432	56.882
Pimento,	46.765	43.489
Camphor, crude,	97,496	12.227
Indigo,	1,145 067	69.585
Bleaching Powder,	111.093	26.748
Cordage, tarred,	68.349	56.226
Hemp,	262.365	101.504
Pins, solid headed,	20,014	11.455
" pound,	23 921	11.474
Salt,	911,512	659,451
Coal,	236.963	152.377
Bar Iron, rolled,	1,065.682	947.280
" " hammerd	583.065	200.983
Iron, Cables and parts,	28.775	23.127
Other manufactures,	484.653	297,045
Total amoun,	$16.000.000	$9.000.000

From this table it appears that, on importations made in the year ending July 1st. 1845, and valued at about *sixteen* millions of dollars, the amount of duties actually paid into the Treasury was about *nine* millions of dollars. These questions now naturally arise: From whose toil and labor was this heavey tribute of nine millions exacted? Was the loss sustained by the foreign producers or by the home consumers of the articles? Have the prices of the articles enumerated above fallen since the tariff act was passed in 1842? How have the prices of agricultural produce compared lately with the prices, previous to the imposition of the Tariff? These are all questions which appeal directly to the interests of the great mass of the people. To our minds the answer to them is so obvious, that it is a matter of surprise that two opinions should exist. We will not, however, enter into any discussion on the inferences to be drawn from the facts presented when taken in connection with the facts in reference to prices known to all—we are content to furnish the materials on which others may reflect and make up their own minds.

GREAT RACE, THE NORTH *vs.* THE SOUTH.

PEYTONA VICTORIOUS!!! HURRA FOR THE SOUTH.

Our readers are doubtless all aware that the Sporting world has been all agog, for some time past respecting the Great Match Race of the North against the South, over the Union Course, Long Island, in which the former was represented by the hitherto invincible Fashion, the conquering swift-footed championess of many a hard contested race, and the South by Peytona the winner of the Peyton Stakes at Nashville, the largest Purse ever run for in America. This race was for $20 000 $10 000 a side, and was won handily on the 13th instant, by Peytona, in two straight heats. We give the following abstract of the time in which the race was run.

Miles.	First Heat.	Second Heat.
First,	1 54	1 58
Second,	1 53	1 54
Third,	1 57	1 55¼
Fourth,	1 55¾	1 58
Total.	7 39¾	7 45¼

Speed of Peytona the Winner of the Great Race

Distance miles.	Distance feet.	Time seconds.	Distance pr sec'd.	Strides pr sec'd.
1st Heat, 4	21 120	459¾	46	2
2d Heat, 4	21,120	465¼	45 2 5	2

From the New York Herald.

THE NORTH AND THE SOURH.

The agony is over. "Peytona" has beaten "Fashion" and the South snaps its fingers at the North in a perfect paraxysm of satisfaction and delight. The excitement which prevailed throughout the city yesterday in relation to this "race" was quite unparalleled. Probably the greatest concourse of people ever seen in the North was that collected on the race course, and thousands and thousands in the city were animated by an interest equally intense. We had arranged with some care an express from the ground to the city, and were thus enabled to publish the result of the race in advance of all other sources of intelligence. Our "extra" went off like lightning, and the excitement produced by the news of "Peytona's" victory may be much more easily imagined than described.

The South then has gained the day. It is a great triumph. This race enables the South to stand three to two against the North. And thus always does the South come out victorious in a fair, open, straight, up-and down fight. Occasionally, it is true, the South has been cheated, duped, over-reached by the thimble-riggers of the North; but when the chivalric and better elements of human nature get fair play, the South is certain to distance all competitors. There is bone and muscle in the South—there is blood, pure, healthy and proud blood—there is spirit, a noble, bold, manly spirit. "Peytona" was bound to win, and we heartily share in her triumph. We have tasted of the luxury of leaving all rivalry behind, and there is something in the achievement of this gallant race horse akin to the glory and excellency of successful human effort, that attracts our admiration and wins irresistibly our regard.

The North has been licked deservedly. Never have been well whipped a meaner set of men than most of our clubs of Northern sportsmen.—Selfish—narrow minded—illiberal—with minds as contracted as a vinegar cruet, and dispositions as acid as its contents—have they not well earned a sound drubbing? That they have, and verily they have got it. Look, for instance, at the "Jocky Club" of this city. What a mean, sneaking, contemptible, small-souled little *clique!* Why, conquering "Peytona" has more soul, spirit, and noble blood in her bounding heart, than could be found in a quarter of a century in the miserable carcass of this club.—Contrast with these Northern "jockeys," the sportsmen of the South, and what a falling off is there! The Southern men are manly fellows.—Whatever is in them, be it good or bad, comes out without any disguise. They are the true nobility of the "turf." And what they are in the sports of the field, that they are also in the arena of politics and in all departments of intellectual gladiatorship. Success to the South—the gallant, chivalrous, whole-souled, manly South! Health, strength and vigor, and an hundred additional triumphs to "Peytona!" an easy saddle, a clear conscience, comfortable "training," and everlasting laurels to her skilful rider!

And has not the North been well licked? Half a million of dollars has been lost. That's the way to reach the tender sensibilities of the Northern men.

As the touched needle trembles to the pole, so do their souls forever turn to that great nervous centre of sentiment and feeling—the pocket. That is the only accessible avenue to their humanity, and into that, the South has now "walked" with a vengence. Half a million of dollars! How the poor creatures bleed! The shock vibrates in every nerve. It will take years of thimble-rigging to make up the loss to many of our respectable, honorable, liberal, upright, loafing Northern "jockeys." And then, how freely the South will spend its winnings! "Peytona" didn't fly round the "Union Course" so fast as her liberal supporters will dash through their "tens" and "fifties," till they reach the last dollar. The hotel-keepers—the *cabaretiers*—the professors of the *bille*—and all the practical philosophers who kindly reduce the plethora of the votaries of pleasure and "the turf," are felicitating themselves on the vicinity of the South. The Southern men, say they, will spend their last cent here; whilst the Northern and Eastern men if they had won, would have buttoned by their pockets and "mizzled."

We advise the Southern men to keep the whip-hand of their respectable brethern, now that they have got it. Why should they not at once hold a convention, and settle politics, religion, nullification, the tariff, abolition, every thing, now that they have got the cash and possess the vantage ground? By all means let them settle the affairs of the Methodist church, which so heavily burden the spirit of poor Mr. Clay. Men of the South, powder this well. Are you not now bound to knock the Northern men everywhere into a cocked hat, and in every field to give them a touch of "Peytona?"

THE FOOD OF MAN.

The Genesee Farmer gives this brief summary of the native countries of our most familiar plants:—The potatoe is a native of South America, and is still found wild in Chili, Peru, and Monte Video.—In its native state the root is small and bitter. The first mention of it by European writers is in 1588. It is now spread over the world. Wheat and rye originated in Tartary and Siberia, where they are still indigenous. The only country where the oat is found wild is in Abyssinia, and thence may be considered a native. Maize or Indian corn, is a native of Mexico, and was unknown in Europe until after the discoveries of Columbus. The bread fruit tree is a native of South Sea Islands, particularly Otaheite. Tea is found a native no where except in China and Japan, from which country the world is supplied. The cocoa nut is a native of most equinoctial countries, and is one of the most valuable trees, as food, clothing, and shelter are afforded by it. Coffee is a native of Arabia Felix, but is now spread into both the East and West Indies. The best coffee is brought from Mocha, in Arabia, whence about fourteen millions of pounds are annually exported. St. Domingo furnishes from sixty to seventy millions of pounds yearly. All the varieties of the apple are derived from the crab apple which is found native in most parts of the world.

The peach is derived from Persia, where it still grows in a native state, small, bitter, and with poisonous qualities. Tobacco is a native of Mexico and south America, and lately one species has been found in New Holland. Tobacco was first introduced into England from North Carolina, in 1586, by Walter Raleigh. Asparagus was brought from Asia; cabbage and lettuce from Holland; horse radish from China; rice from Ethiopia; beans from the East Indies; and garlics are natives of various places both in Asia and Africa. The sugar cane is a native of China, and the art of making sugar from it.

War Rumors.—The Wheeling, Va., Times, of Saturday, says: Gen. Henderson, of the Marine Corpse, passed through this city, yesterday, en route to Pensacola. The indications of war with Mexico are somewhat strong, as is reported by all who come from Washington. Col. Benton arrived here last evening, from Washington, and passed down the river immediately. He states that there is little doubt of a war With Mexico.

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE,

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1845.

☞ We are authorized to announce Maj. ROBERT W. FOARD, a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Cabarrus county, at the next August Election.
May 30, 1845. 211-te

SUPERIOR COURT.

A Special Superior Court for this County, has been this week, and still is in session in this place, Judge Pearson presiding. Much business has been done, and we think, after this, the lawyers will find it difficult to keep from clearing the docket at every regular Term.

THE REVIEW,

By Major-General BYNUM, at this place on the 20th instant, was highly creditable to the General and to our citizen soldiery. While we cannot say so much in commendation of what we saw of the performances of the militia, (though that was better than is common, on such occasions,) we were much pleased with the appearance and discipline of the Regiment of Cavalry, commanded by Col. Jno W Potts. It is composed of three Companies—one from Mt Comfort, Cabarrus, commanded by Capt. FAGGERT, one from Providence, in this County commanded by Capt. STITT, and one from Steele Creek commanded by Capt. PORTER, all fine looking officers and men, and bearing a decidedly dangerous appearance, when on duty. We think we discovered at this Review an increased attention to, and a deeper interest manifested on the part of officers in performing their duties correctly; which was very gratifying, for such a reform from old practices was much needed.

THE NEWS FROM TEXAS.

The reader will find the news from Texas, in an article from the Washington Union, of the most gratifying character. The question is now virtually settled—Texas is again a portion of the American Union! This will carry a thrill of joy to the heart of every friend of liberty in the land. Even Sam Houston has had to bow to public opinion in Texas, and come out for annexation. Where, now, be the gibes of our federal anti annexation Whigs? They boasted that even Texas would reject the union. What will they do now? Come out for annexation? We think they will; for it is a hard matter even now to find a fed who will say he is yet opposed to annexation. We suppose there is hardly such a spectacle as an anti Texas whig to be found in this region, unless it be Col. Barringer, and probably he will soon change his position on this question. We would advise him to do so, and that very soon.

SURRY DISTRICT.

We see the federalists of Surry have also nominated A. B. McMILLAN of Ashe, as the apponent of Col. Reid, for a seat in Congress from that District. We understand it is calculated by the feds that Alleck can carry for him all the Baptists in Ashe, Surry, &c., (a majority of whom are democrats,) because he is a Baptist. They will, we think, count without their host. Democrats are apposed to a union of Church and State, and therefore vote for the man of their choice—not because he is a Baptist, a Methodist, or what else, but because he is a Democrat, and is worthy of their confidence. His friends think that because McMillan beat Col. Dobson, (though it was not fairly done,) he must be a great man and can't be beat at all; but we fancy that after the 1st Thursday in August next, they, and he, too, will have cause to remember the fable of the frog and the ox.

GUILFORD DISTRICT.

Sure enough Jonathan Worth, the federal caucus nominee in the Guilford District, has opposition from his own ranks;—Gen. Alfred Dockery, of Richmond, has appealed from the Caucus to the people—has come out on his own hook, and he and Worth had a twist at Greensborough last week. Poor Jonathan, he was the regular candidate in the old Salisbury District once, when Mr. Rencher popped out and beat him all to pieces; and now it seems Gen. Dockery is a-going to do the deed over again. This is a fight, however, in which we take precious little interest. Neither of the men are fit to go to Congress; and unless some smarter man comes out, we shall expect to see another "slow race" in that District.

☞ *Agricultural Survey of South Carolina.*—Will our friend of the "South Carolina Temperance Advocate" have the goodness to forward us a copy of the pamphlet lately published, containing Mr. Ruffin's Agricultural Survey of that State?—We are informed that it is a very interesting work, and we should be glad to see it.

We have a word, too, for Mr Ruffin, if he is not too much engaged to answer us. A gentleman in Western North Carolina, extensively and arduously engaged in the laudable enterprize of elevating the standard of agricultural knowledge, and improving the system of agriculture in his section of the State, desires to know how near Mr. Ruffin, in his survey of South Carolina, found the *marle* formations approach to the line of this State, and in what location? We would thank Mr Ruffin to give us the information desired, if practicable, for publication in the Jeffersonian.

☞ We think many of our readers will recognise the authorship of the following communication, which we copy from the Baltimore *Sun*. The author, as he says, spent some days in our County not long since, and those of our citizens who made his acquaintance, found him a gentleman of extensive information, gentlemanly in his deportment, and of sound judgment. Such compliments, from such a source, are highly flattering.

To the Editors of the Sun.

GENTLEMEN: Having lately visited my plantation in the vicinity of the gold region, my attention was called to an article in your extensively circulated paper of the 24th ult., relating to the working of the gold mines at the south. It is with pleasure I am enabled, from personal observation, to add my testimony as to the truth of the statement there made by your correspondent.

The first thing of interest in Charlotte is the rebuilding of the mint, under the directions of G. W. Caldwell, Esq., who has contracted with Mr. H. C. Owens for the sum of $20,000; who has skill and ability to do ample justice to the government in rebuilding the mint. While in Charlotte, partaking of the friendly hospitalities of the warm hearted southerners, and learning that I was within eleven miles of the birth place of President Polk, being desirous to visit the spot of the birth of a man no one seemed to know prior to the late election, I was kindly conveyed there by Major Davidson, of Charlotte, who pointed out, as we were passing, much of interest connected with the events of the revolution; among those of special interest was the house where General Washington addressed the citizens of Mecklenburg county, N. C.; also, the residence of Col. Ezekiel Polk, the grandfather of the President, who was wantonly traduced and represented as a tory of the revolution during the late contest. Col. Sloan of the above county, pronounced this a base fabrication, as his father fought shoulder to shoulder in the struggle for liberty in the days of '75 and '76.

I was much gratified to observe, at the place of worship, the attention paid to the colored people on the Sabbath, who were assembled with the whites for instruction in reading the scriptures. * * *

While in Mecklenburg, being acquainted with some of the relations of President Polk, and they understanding that I would return to the District, requested that I should wait upon the President with their respects. Arriving in Washington, and making my wants known to the page, that I was not seeking office, I was promptly admitted to the President. I found him all that report had said of him—affable, courteous and urbane in his manners—all that could be desired from a gentleman filling so dignified station. The fact is, Messrs. Editors, that such is the change of feeling in the South, that I heard but one individual who said aught against the measures pursued by the President, and the Merchants, as far as I was able to ascertain, who were formerly in favor of a United States Bank, have become thoroughly convinced from the wholesome condition of the currency and the precious metals that are in the country, that they can get along without it.

While in Mecklenburg, and not far from Charlotte, I was informed that one acre of land was sold for $5,000, for mining purposes. Such is the value of land in that section of country.

I shall leave with you in a few days specimens of gold ore, some in its natural state when taken from the mine, and some in the bar ready for coining.

A. H.

THE CROPS.

Notwithstanding the adverse spring season, we understand the corn and cotton crops, and even the oat crop, begin to look quite promising, since the recent rains. If from this out, we have a good season, we think our farmers may expect to reap at least full crops of corn, cotton, &c. The early wheat is now in the course of harvesting with our farmers, and we understand the yield is better than anticipated—probably averaging two thirds of a crop. In relation to the weather and crops in the surrounding country, we make the following extracts from our exchanges:

Weather.—The Camden *Journal* says:—We understand there was white frost in the vicinity of this place on Friday morning last; it did no materil injury to the crops.

The Cheraw *Gazette* says:—During the past week, we have been blessed with seasonable and most abundant rains, which have generaly improved our agricultural prospects. For three days, although the sun appeared in his full splendor, the air was so cool, as to render fires and winter clothing not only agreeable, but absolutely necessary to comfort in the morning and evening. Our principal field crops look promising with the exception of Wheat, which is pretty generally injured by the frost and drought.

The Wheat Crop.—We understand from a gentleman, direct from Abbeville District, says the Hamburg *Republican*, that the Wheat crop in that section of country is far better than had been anticipated by the Farmers, and that, from what he could learn, the crops in the upper districts would be an average one.

The Wheat Harvest, says the Columbia *South Carolinian*, has already commenced in the neighborhood of Pomaria. Owing to the extreme drought it will be very short, and in all probability the upper country will not make more than two thirds of the amount annually harvested.

LATE FROST.

From the papers in those sections, we learn that on the morning of the 7th instant, there was quite a large frost in the neighborhood of Greensboro,' Fayetteville, and Henderson, in Granville county. We fear considrable damage has been done to the growing crops. But we learn from several gentlemen of this County, that they saw frost on their premises on Monday morning last. There was not enough, however, to do any injury.

☞ We discover with deep regret, that the editors of the U. S. Journal at Washington, are endeavoring to provoke a controversy with the editors of the Richmond Enquirer and the editor of the Union at Washington. This is wrong. They are all Democrats, and should cultivate harmony instead of discord, and we are gratified to see that Mr Ritchie does not intend to quarrel with his cotemporaries of the Journal. Our party must not be distracted by the personal piques of democratic editors.

The Washington Union, speaking of the Oregon question, says:—The New York Courier suggests arbitration. We understand that Mr. Calhoun declined this proposition when made by the British Minister—and declined it, it is said upon grounds of the strongest character. We are content to wait for the publicatson of that document, with the general remark, that it is seldom, if ever, that the umpirage of a third power has been able to settle satisfactorily the controversy between two States in relation to disputed territory."

We regret to see announced in the papers the death of the Hon. W. H Roane, one of Virginia's most worthy and gifted sons, and a distinguished Republican of the old school.

A TARIFF ARGUMENT
WITH TWO SIDES.

The advocates of a protective tariff at the north, (and some few at the South,) say that high taxes make low goods. That is, if a piece of woollen cloth can be sold without a tariff tax upon it for *one dollar* a yard, just put one dollar tax upon it, and it can be sold for 50 cents or 75 cents per yard. Does any sensible man believe this? Yet it is the very grounds occupied now by our tariff advocates. They say—Don't reduce the tariff; it makes goods lower. People of the south—farmers and laborining men, can you swallow such an absurdity. If the tariffites of the north—the MANUFACTURERS, who reap fortunes by this tariff, can so impose upon, and rob the laborers of their section, will you be thus imposed upon? Do you manufacture goods? No; you consume them, and produce that which goes in exchange for the goods you consume. You produce corn, cotton, bacon, &c., and have to buy your fabrics manufactured at the north. Then, this is the question for you. How does this tariff benefit you? You produce agricultural staples, which you must exchange for manufactured goods, or sell for money and then buy their goods: If the tariff tax is on the goods you buy, does it, or does it not, take more of your labor to buy them? Why does the manufacturer ask for this tariff, (they all do it.)?—To make his own goods *lower*? Will any man believe this? Then, if the tariff makes the manufacturers rich, who does it make poor?—(for it can't make all parties rich.) *Our* tariffites here however, say we ought to encourage "home industry"—We say so too;—but we are for letting every interest take care of itself, and not tax the farmers and laboring men, to make the manufacturers rich.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The elections already held for members of the 29th Congress, show this result—Democrats 98; whigs 58; Native American 6. Yet to be elected 58 members, a majority of whom will be Democrats. The majority of Democrats in the next House of Representatives will, therefore, be upwards of *fifty!* There will, also, be a Democratic majority in the Senate. Mr. Polk and his friends will, therefore, have the reins of government fully in their own hands, and should feel their responsibility.

CALDWELL INSTITUTE.

We mentioned heretofore that the Orange Presbytery had resolved to remove their school, the Caldwell Institute, from Greensborough for the alledged cause of the unhealthiness of that place.—The people of Greensboro' have held several meetings on the subject, and from the facts thus elicited, we think great injustice has been done them—indeed, the course of the Presbytery amounts to an outrage. A hope seems to be entertained, that the action of the Presbytery will be reversed—and it should be. Nothing more is needed to ruin any village, but just to start a report, and back it by Church action, that the place is dreadfully sickly—that children cannot be sent to school there without encountering death at every step. This is too often done by persons who know better, but who act from the most unworthy motives.

☞ There was an arrival at Boston a few days since from England. It brought no news of interest. There was a slight rise in the price of Cotton, but it was thought to be not of a permanent character. It has produced no change in the price of this article in our southern markets.

FOR THE MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

MR. HAMPTON: Is it not passing strange, that Mr. D. M. Barringer, sends us so many copies of his speech in Congress on the Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C., and has not sent us a single word on his votes and speeches on other important bills which passed in review before Congress?—We hope he is not ashamed of his votes; but will let us know how he voted on the Annexation of Texas; and the abolition Resolutions, &c. We Democrats want to hear the whole truth and nothing but the truth, when a man comes out for a public office, as we expect he will next August.

QUERY.

What is the reason that the Federal Whigs of our day always take the part of all foreign governments against the U. S. in any dispute that may arise, or does arise; saying, the enemy is always right and the Americans always in the fault? (A bad sign indeed.) *Catawba Creek, Lincoln County.*

ANSWER.

Why, sir, you need not be surprised at Whigery or Fedism (for they are both one thing) taking the enemy 's part:—they have done it ever since the days of old John Adams, and are doing it yet—pleading the enemy's cause in every controversy that arises. A LISTNER.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

FOURTH OF JULY.

At a meeting of the citizens of Capt. Benj. F. Brown's Beat, held on the 10th inst., Benjamin Brown, Esq., was called to the Chair, and R. Carson appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained to be, to enter into arrangements for celebrating in a suitable manner the approaching anniversary of our national Independence.

After due deliberation, the Company resolved to have a celebration and a Barbacue at the muster-ground of Capt. Brown's Company, on the 4th of next July. The Hon. GREEN W. CALDWELL was appointed to deliver an address on the occasion, and Thomas F. Porter to read the Declaration of Independence.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of arrangements for the occasion:

John Sloan,	Alexander Cooper,
G. W. McDonald,	Jos. C. Nicholson,
Andrew Grier,	Wm. Warwick,
B. R. Smith,	James C. Rea,
Wm. Cooper,	Wm. Bigham.

COMMITTEE *of* INVITATION.

Wm. Jamison,	Benj. Brown,
A. F. Sadler,	G. W. Williamson,
Sam. Berryhill,	T. F. Porter.

The Committee of Arrangements passed these Resolutions:

1. That there shall be no political or party Toasts. 2. That WM N. PARKS is appointed Chief, and WM. M. GRIER assistant Marshal of the day. 3. That Sam. Berryhill, Capt. B. F. Brown, and T. F. Porter, be a Committee of Toasts. 4. That all Revolutionary Soldiers, and the Rev. Messrs. Watts and Watt, are cordially invited to attend. 5. That we invite the following military Companies to attend and participate with us in the festival:

Capt. Porter's Company of Cavalry, Steele Creek;
" Stitt's Do Do Providence.
Capt. Swann's Company of Infantry, Steele Creek;
" Campbell's Do Do Paw Creek.

6. The Ladies generally are invited to grace the occasion with their presence.

Ordered, that these proceedings be published in the Jeffersonian and Journal.

B. BROWN, Chairman.
R. CARSON, Secretary.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN IREDELL.

On 20th May, 1845, a respectable number of the Democratic Republicans of this county, met according to a notice given at the Courthouse in Statesville. The meeting was organized by calling Capt. WM. MEARS to the Chair, and appointing Dr. N. NORTON, Secretary.

The following resolutions were offered by J. F. A. Mellen, and adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That we approve the proposition of holding a District Convention at A. D. Kerr's on the 31st of May, for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to represent the democracy of the 2d Congressional District of N. C. in the next Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That we will support the nominee of said Convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint 24 delegates to represent Iredell County in said Convention.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting forward these proceedings to the Editor of the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian with a request that he publish the same.

In obedience to the 3d Resolution, the following persons were appointed delegates, viz: William F. Cowan, Willian L. Davidson, J. F. A. Mellen, A. Weaver, Otho Gillespie, Capt. Wm. Mears, John Green, Robt. Kerr, Neil McCauley, J. Clark, Noble Mills, C. Jones, Isaac McCurdy, Capt. George Mills, J. Clark, Jr., Wm. H. McEwen, R. G. Martin, H. Smith, Thomas Smith, James Coleman, Gen'l. McClelland, J. Weir, Jacob Parker.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

WM. MEARS, Chr'n.
N. NORTON Secretary.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

The Mecklenburg Agricultural Society held its second regular meeting for 1845, at the Charlotte Hotel, May 8th. After the calling of the roll, Dr. Ross, from the Committee appointed to prepare a list of Premiums for 1845, reported as follows:

The Committee appointed by the Meeklenburg Agricultural Society, at its Februrary meeting, to prepare a list of Premiums for the year 1845, beg leave to report the following PREMIUMS:

For the best lot of *Corn*, grown on not less than one acre of land,	$5 00
For the best lot of *Wheat*, grown on not less than one acre of land,	5 00
For the greatest quantity of *Grass*, (by weight) grown on not less than one acre of land,	5 00
For the greatest quantity of *Cotton*, (in the seed) grown on not less than one acre,	5 00
For the best lot of *Turnips*, grown on not less than half an acre,	2 50
For the best *Colt*, not exceeding two years old,	7 00
For the best *Mule Colt* not exceeding two years old,	7 00
For the best *Bull* or *Heifer Calf*, not exceeding two years old,	5 00
For the best *Hog*, not exceeding two years old,	4 00
For the best *Plow*,	3 00
For the best peice of *Domestic Janes*, not not less than 10 yards,	4 00
For the best peice of *Domestic Flannel*, not less than 10 yards,	3 00
For the best lot of *Artichokes*, not less than one fourth of an acre,	2 50
For the best lot of *Corn Stalk Molasses*, not less than 10 gallons,	5 00
For the best lot of *Irish Potatoes*, not less than ¼ of an acre,	2 50
For the best lot of *Sweet do*, ½ acre,	2 50

Your Committee would suggest the propriety of dividing the Society into four districts, so as to make each district as convenient for examination as possible; and appoint a committee in each district for the purpose of examining each member's farm once in each year, and make report to the Society;—and to offer not less than Ten Dollars, or more, as the Society may find itself able, for the best managed farm in all its Departments in each district.

Ordered, That any person competing for the Premium on Plows, shall show that his plow is an improvement on the plows in ordinary use, and shall exhibit it at the Fair, and there have its qualities tested.

In pursuance of the above report of the Committee, the County was divided into four Districs, and Committees appointed to award Premiums for the best managed farms in each, as follows:

1st District: From Mason's Ferry Road (starting at Charlotte,) to Beatty's Ford Road—Committee, Col. T. I. Grier, R. M. Alexander, A. B. Davidson.

2d: From Beatty's Ford Road to Statesville Road—Committee, Col. B. W. Alexander, Lewis Dinkins, Andrew Springs.

3d: From Statesville Road to Salisbury Road—Committee, Capt. John Walker, F. H. Maxwell, Esq., T. L. Hutchison, Esq.

4th: From Salisbury Road to Mason's Ferry Road—Committee, Maj. B. Morrow, James H. Davis, Wm. Reid, Esq.

The Committees to Report at the next annual meeting.

J. W. HAMPTON, Secretary.

FINE FLOCKS OF SHEEP IN THE VICINITY OF COLUMBIA, SOUTH-CAROLINA.

The practical Agriculturist and genuine lover of rural affairs, would be both gratified and amply repaid by visiting the magnificent flocks of Sheep, belonging to Col. *Wade Hampton*, and Mr. *B. F. Taylor*, in the neigbborhood of this city. Those who wish to be convinced of the fact that we can successfully raise fine Sheep in our Southern climate, should go by all means. Examples like these are worth more than a heaped up mountain of arguments, theoretically prepared by those who take interest in advocating such things through the medium of the Agricultural Journals. The flock of Col. *Hampton* is superior to any other we have ever seen in any part of the United States. They are pure blooded Lecesters, and Bakewell himself were he living, would be proud to own them. They cannot have lost much, if anything, of their characterist ic superiority, if we judge by some of his animals which have matured. Mr. *Taylor's* flock is chiefly Merino with a dash of the blood of the African or Broad tailed sheep, and they have shown themselves to be extremely fine and prolific. He recently showed us the fleece of a buck lamb 14 months old, which weighed 10½ pounds. Dr. *Parker*, the Superintendant of the Lunatic Asylum in this city, has just shorn a pair of last spring's Liecester lambs, about 14 months old, bred by Col. *Hampton*, and the weight of the fleece from the buck lamb was 13½ pounds, whilst that from the ewe lamb weighed 11½ pounds.

Col. *Hampton* has shorn all his lambs of the present season, and we will make the wool growers of the North open their eyes, when we state that the average weight of the fleece of about sixty head, was four pounds each. He has done this in order to relieve them from the oppressive heat of summer.

On visiting his flock a few days since, we found them in fine condition, without the least appearance of disease of any kind amongst them, and what is remarkable, they have kept in good order on very short pasturage, which is one of the best evidences we can give of the thrift of this remarkable breed of sheep.

With such flattering results before us, why should we despair of making a great portion of our State profitable in this branch of rural enterprise. We have already adverted to the superior advantages of our muntain regions as sheep walks, and we shall on some other occasion gather information and give our own views upon the propriety of introducing good breeds of Sheep in the middle sections and lower-country of South-Carolina. That the whole sandhill region bordering on our extensive swamps is eminently adapted to this business, has been fully proven by the success of the flocks above mentioned.

We should like to see such flocks obtain through out the State, and we fancy the gentlemen above named, would do all in their power to gratify such individual as might desire to make the experiment, by furnishing them superior stock animals, at a moderate rate, when their prices are compared with the heavy and hazardous expenses of importing them immediately from England or the North.

John Randolph said he would walk a hundred yards out of his way, merely to kick a sheep. We would go a journey of fifty miles to admire a good flock. He might have been wise in his aversion to these animals. We know we are wiser in our great fancy for them.—*South Carolinian.*

THE NEW POSTAGE BILL.

The following are the rates of postage upon letters, newspapers, and pamphlets, as regulated by the new bill, by the last Congress, which goes into operation on the first day of July next:

On Letters.—Single, or any number of pieces, not exceeding half an ounce, 300 miles or less,	5 cents.
If over 300 miles,	10 "
Drop letters, (not mailed,)	2 "
For each additional half ounce or part thereof, add single postage hereto.	
On Newspapers, of 1900 square inches or less, sent by editors or publishers, from their offices of publication, any distance not exceeding 30 miles,	Free.
Over 30 miles, and not exceeding 100,	1 cent.
Over 100 miles' and out of the State,	1½ "
All sizes over 1900 square inches, postage same as pamphlets.	
Pamphlets, Magazines, and Periodicals, any distance, for one ounce or less, each copy,	2 "
Each additional ounce or fractional part thereof,	1½ "
On Circulars.—Quarto post, single cap, of paper not larger than single cap, folded, directed, and unsealed, for every sheet, any distance,	3 "

General Post Office.—We present, on Saturday, an exact statement of the lettings in New York and New England, exceeding $195.000 less than the former prices. Should a similar reduction take place at the lettings in the other three sections of the Union, the general reduction would be near $800-000; but some allowance is to be made for the apparent reductions.

The balances for weighing the letters under the new post office law, are, we understand, now before a committee of five gentlemen—one selected from the Patent Office, one from the coast survey, and the postmasters at Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria. It may yet be a day or two before a selection is made. The models are very numerous.
Washington Union.

DIED,

In this County, on the 19th instant, WILLIAM-WALKER, only child of John O. and Jane R. Flannagan, aged 11 months and 19 days. The only consolation of the bereaved parents of this babe, is found in the language of Jesus:—"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

ON or about the 21st day of March, 1845, I executed a note of hand to Absalom Sherrill, of Catawba County, North Carolina, for nine hundred and twenty dollars, or thereabout. The public is cautioned against trading for said note, as it was obtained without any consideration whatever. I am therefore determined not to pay it to any person.
WM. NEILL.
May 23, 1845. 11:3w

OUR HOUSE.

NEW CONCERN, AND A SPLENDID STOCK OF FRESH AND RARE ARTILES.

EDWARD TERRES

HAS opened a Confectionary & Grocery, in the building directly opposite the new Courthouse, where he will be glad to see his friends at all times, and accommodate them with everything that can delight the connoisseur in the luxuries of life. Among his stock will be found

Pickled and spiced SALMOND;
Dried and spiced BEEF TONGUE;
Very superior MACKEREL;

A general assortment of

Candies, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmeg, &c.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF LIQUORS AND WINES EMBRACING

French Brandy, Holland Gin, Champaign Brandy; Madeira, Port, and Champaign

WINES.

All warranted to be of the choicest qualities, Champaign Cider, (a very superiour article,) London Ale, Butter Crackers, very Superior Pickles, in Jars,

Together with everything the taste of the most fastidious and delicate might desire.

Extra Pick Nick meals, and Relishes, furnished instanter, very cheap—Supper Parties will always be accommodated with pleasure.

All the proprietor asks is, that his friends will call and see him—taste and judge for themselves.
Charlotte, May 20, 1845. 10-f

Notice.

THOSE persons who are in arrears for taxes on real estate will save costs by paying before the first day of August next. After that time they may find their names in the State Gazette, and their lands advertised for sale.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sh'ff.
May 7, 1845. 8-3w of Mecklenburg Co

POETRY.

EPITAPH ON A POOR MAN.

Beneath this sod, from want secure,
Sleeps one who Jesus knew;
Not only poor in purse, but poor
In spirit too.
Scorn not the mean and humble guise—
The heart thou can'st not see;
Lazarus may reach Paradise
Long before thee!

From the Knickerbocker.

TEMPERANCE DICK.

"Drinking," says Dick, "is foolish, without doubt,
For when the wine is in, the wit is out."
But if the lack of wit makes man a toper,
Pray, when, since Dick was born, has *he* been *sober?*

IMPROMPTU.

TO KATE CAROL.

When from your gems of thought I turn
To those pure orbs, your heart to learn,
I scarce know which to prize most high—
The bright *i-dea* or bright *dear eye.*

THE HISTORY OF LIFE.

BY CORNWALL.

Day dawned. Within a curtained room,
Filled to faintness with perfume,
A lady lay at point of doom.

Day closed. A child had seen the light,
But for the lady fair and bright,
She rested in undreaming night!

Spring came. The lady's grave was green,
And near it oftentimes was seen,
A gentle boy, with thoughtless mein.

Years fled. He wore a manly face,
And struggled in the world's rough race,
And won at last a lofty place.

And then he died! Behold before ye,
Humanity's brief sum and story,
Life, Death and all there is of—Glory.

CHINESE LOVE SONG.

I give thee all, I can no more,
Except a pound of tea;
My heart and gong are all the store
That I have got for thee.

A gong, whose thundering twang reveals
More noise than any bell;
And better still, a heart that feels
Much more than gong can tell.

MEMORY.

Oh, Memory! thou murmurer,
Within joy's broken spell—
Why have I not, in losing all,
Lost thee as well!

Miscellany

From the London Punch

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

Mr. Caudle has remained down stairs till past one, with a friend.

A pretty time of night to come to bed, Mr. Caudle. Ogh!—as cold as any ice. Enough to give any woman her death, I'm sure. What! I should'nt have locked up the coals, indeed? If I had'nt, I have no doubt the follow would have staid all night. It's all very well for you, Caudle, to bring people home—but I wish you'd think first what's for supper. That beautiful leg of pork would have served for our dinner to morrow—and now its gone. I can't keep the house upon the money, and I wont' pretend to do it, if you bring a mob of people every night to clear the cupboard.

I wonder who'll be so ready to give you a supper when you want one; for want one you will, unless you change your plans. Don't tell me? I know I am right. You'll first be eaten up, and then you'll be laughed at. I know the world. No, indeed, Mr. Caudle, I don't think ill of every body; don't say that. But I can't see a leg of pork eaten up in that way, without asking myself what it's all to end in, if such things go on? And then he must have pickles too. Could'nt be content with my cabbage—no, Mr. Caudle, I won't let you go to sleep; it's easy to say, let you go to sleep, after you've kept me awake till this time. WHY did I keep awake? How do you suppose I keep awake? How do you suppose I could go to sleep, when I knew that man was below, drinking up your substance in brandy and water? for he could'nt be content upon decent, wholesome gin. Upon my word, you ought to be a rich man, Caudle. You have such very fine friends. I wonder who gves you brandy when you go out?

No, indeed, he could'nt be content with my pickled cabbage—and I should like to know who makes better—but he must have walnuts. And you, too, like a fool—now don't you think to stop me, Mr. Caudle; a poor woman may be trampled to death, and never say a word—you, too, like a fool—wonder who'd do it for you—to insist upon the girl going out for pickled walnuts. And in such a night too! With snow upon the ground. Yes; you're a man of fine feelings, you are, Mr. Caudle! but the world doesn't know you as I do—fine feelings, indeed! to send the poor girl out, when I told you, and told your friend, too, a very pretty brute he is, I'm sure, that the poor girl had got a cold and chilblains on her toes. But I know that will be the end of that; she'll be laid up, and we shall have a nice doctor's bill. And you'll pay it, I can tell you, I won't.

Wish you were out of the world? Oh! yes—that's all very easy. I'm sure I might wish it.—Don't swear in that dreadful way! Ain't you afraid that the bed will open and swallow you?—And don't swing about in that way. *That* will do no good.—*That* won't bring back the leg of pork, and the brandy you've poured down both of your throats. Oh, I know it! I'm sure of it. I only recollected it when I'd got into bed—and if it hadn't been so cold, you'd have seen me down stairs again, I can tell you—I recollected it, and a pretty two hours I've passed, that I left the key in the cupboard—and I knew it. I could see by the manner of you, when you came into the room; I know you've got the other bottle. However there's one comfort; you told me to send for the best brandy—the very best—for your other friend who called last Wednesday. Ha! ha! It was British—the cheapest British—and nice ill I hope the pair of you will be to-morrow.

There's only the bare bone of the leg of pork; but you'll get nothing else for dinner, I can tell you. It's a dreadful thing that the poor children should go without—but, if they have such a father, they, poor things, must suffer for it.

Nearly a whole leg of pork and a pint of brandy! A pint of brandy and a leg of pork. A leg of of———bran—dy——— pint———

And mumbling the syllables, says Mr. Caudle's MS., she went to sleep.

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

Mr Caudle has ventured to insinuate that Mrs C. had better not run abroad so much. Mrs Caudle flares up.

Mr Caudle, it would try the patience of a saint! Go abroad too much! you might well say that, if I staid out with the Skylarks, or other precious fellows, till midnight spending more than I earned! But it is just so always with poor woman. She must be a slave, and found fau't with besides!—When I am dead, Mr. Caudle, and I sha'nt live long—when I am dead, you unfeeling man, then you will have this to reflect upon. Don't tell me you'd be sorry to have me die! I don't believe it. You would be glad, you know you would. Then you could marry some flirt of a girl, who would not bear with your errors, as I have. Don't tell me I'm a good girl, and you love me. You act as though you do. Once you did. Then I was your dear Margaret, your honey, your sweet love; now, you tumble into bed at any time of night, and if I just venture to say that I don't like it, you go to sleep before I finish the sentence, you do. Caudle, you're a wretch—and if ever I catch you marrying any of these flaunty things about town, to be mother of my children, I'll haunt the house till she leaves it. What! you don't mean to marry a second time! Don't tell me that, you unfeeling man. It is just as much as to say I lead you such a life you dare not. Don't say to me you won't marry again. Have you no regard for your family; for my tender children, that will be motherless and almost fatherless, for I'm sure it's seldom the sweet things will see you. Caudle, if you don't marry again when I'm dead—if you dont provide a mother for my darlings, I'll haunt you till you die—I will, as I'm a prudent christian.

What! do you say you'll marry again before I die, if it will please me! You wicked man. I should'nt wonder if you were to fall out of bed. I am afraid to sleep with you for fear we shall be swallowed up. What are you doing, Mr. Caudle? getting out of bed! Don't tell me its to relieve my fears!—It's no such a thing. It's to go and swill with that Prettyman. Don't be a dunce, sir!—Get into bed again, or I won't live with you another day. I'll go home to mother's and pine in solitude, and die a victim to your treatment. Once it was not so. You used to say, my dear Mrs. Caudle, I fear you shut yourself up too much at home, you'll bring on a decline and early death, and then what will your devoted Caudle do? He will pine and die too.—Go abroad my dear, you would say, and let the healthful breezes kiss that lovely cheek. Now, because I venture out, only four or five days in a week, you call me a "gadder about." Precious good care you take never to go with me.

What are you tossing about in that way for Mr. Caudle? I don't wonder you are in pain. If your conscience is'nt made of alabaster, it would burn you. Don't tell me you want to go to sleep! Don't you suppose I want to go to sleep too. But I can't sleep—such treatment takes away my appetite. It makes me wish I was an Arabian savage, or the deserts of America, wandering about in the tropical climates of the North, rather than be the wife of so unfeeling a man!

And so you won't marry again to please me! You shall marry again! My children shall have a mother as long as they live—and she shall be a good mother to them! None of your foolish chits who think they know more than their parents. I'll tell you who you shall marry. A prudent, respectable aged woman, that will have a bright eye to your fooleries—and not be so weak and forgiving and kind as I have been. You shall marry, Mr. Caudle, and these may be my last words. You shall m a r r y the w i d o w ———

[Here Mrs. Caudle's manuscript, my wife dropped off, and I was spared the pain of hearing the name of some antiquated lady as my selected second wife. Never was I more unfeignedly thankful for any sleep, than I was for this.]

Working for a Living.—The following excellent article in the "Offering," edited by the Factory Girls of Lowell, breathes the right spirit:

"Whence orginated the idea that it was derogatory to a lady's dignity, or a blot upon female character, to labor; and who was the first to say, sneeringly, 'Oh, she works for a living?' Surely, such ideas and expressions ought not to grow on republican soil! The time has been when ladies of the first rank were accustomed to busy themselves in domestic employment. Homer tells us of princesses who used to draw water from the springs, and wash with their own hands the finest of the linen of their respective families. The famous Lucretia used to spin in the midst of her attendants; and the wife of Ulysses, after the siege of Troy, employed herself weaving until her husband returned from Ithica."

A little Rock paper tells a story of a youth put upon the witness' stand, who was bothered to death by the counsel on the opposite sides—one complaining that he could not understand the witness, and the other claiming the protection of the court against such interruptions. Losing his patience at last, the witness addressed himself to the court—"If you'll just stop 'em both, I'll tell my story so that the biggest fool in the house will understand it all!"

A young poet of Cleveland, Ohio, has fallen in love the second time. It may be true "that true love never did run smooth," but it can't be said of his poetry:

o wunst i luvd a nuther girl
hur name it was murrier
but betsy deer my luv for u
is 45 times more higher.

Tolerable Improper.—The Editor's Table of the Knickerbocker has the following *morceau.* It is a nice little story with a point, and we believe we recognise it as an old one in a new dress:

"A young gentleman, a member of our college, was expelled for the crime of drawing young ladies up to his room at night and letting them down in the morning, by means of a rope and basket arranged from his window. Of course a great deal of gossiping conversation was the consequence. The following colloquy occurred between two young ladies:—"Jane, do you really believe that the students draw girls up to their rooms?" "Certainly, my dear; more than that, I know they do."—"How?" "Well I was going by the college one morning, it was just before light, it was very early in the morning; and I heard a noise in the direction of the buildings. I looked that way, and as I see you now, I saw a girl in a basket about half way from a three story window to the ground; and just then the rope broke and *down I came!*" Oh, Jane!

"I say, Jim, they tell me there is a man down east, that is so industrious he works twenty-five hours a day." "How is that, Cuffy? There is only twenty four hours in a day!" "Why, he gets up an hour before daylight, you stupid nigger!"

We learn from some of the Northern Papers, that Messrs. J. and G. S. *Gideon*, of this city, intend starting a new Whig Journal the ensuing fall. We presume it will advocate the pretensions of Hon. JOHN MCLEAN to the Presidency.—*U. S. Journal.*

A Cute Boy.—"What's the matter, John?" "I ain't done nothing, father." "Well, what are you crying for, then, you lubber?" "I was afraid you'd whip me." "What! whip you when you hav'nt done any thing? Go away, you booby." John went into the house and his father to his work. Very soon the father came back in a rage, and laying a switch over the urchin's back, said, "did I not tell you to hoe that corn." "Yes, sir, but you told me you wouldn't whip me if I hadn't done nothing."

Military.—A St. Louis paper says:—"We are informed that Col. Kearney, United States Dragoons, will leave this place on the 6th of May, for Fort Leavenworth, and will proceed as soon as the grass will sustain the horses, with several companies of dragoons, to Fort Laramie, South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. The expedition is intended to impress the remote Indians with proper ideas of the power of the Government. We are not informed what rout will be selected on the return."

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

I TAKE this opportunity of informing the public generally, that I have on hand 15 or 20 second hand

CARRIAGES,

Generally of Northern Manufacture, in good order and nearly as good as new; which I will sell low for cash, on time to suit the purchaser, or will exchange them for such as may be out of repair.

The subscriber will also repair for the public, and for cheapness and durability shall not be surpassed by any shop in the State. I also purchase my trimmings in Charleston, and therefore will be able to suit customers with any kind they should want. My shop is situated 3 miles west of Providence Church and 13 miles south of Charlotte. All those wishing to buy or to get repairing done, will do well to give me a call.

FRANKLIN EMMONS.
Providence, January, 1845 95--1y

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE undersigned inlorms his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has again taken the above well known

PUBLIC HOUSE;

And that he intends to keep it up in style for comfort and convenience surpassed by no house in the Southern country. He has been long in the business, and pledges every possible exertion to afford entire satisfaction to all his guests. His charges shall be moderate, to suit the times. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

M. W. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 1, 1845. 191--TF.

Dissolution.

THIS day by mutual consent the firm of HAPPOLDT & TAYLOR is dissolved. Those indebted will please call and settle by *cash or Note.* Those having claims will present them forthwith.

J. M. HAPPOLDT,
M. B. TAYLOR.
January 9, 1845. 92::F.

REMOVAL.

ALEXANDER BETHUNE

WOULD inform his friends and customers, that he has removed his shop to the room one door south of J. B. Kerr's Hotel—formerly kept as the office of the Superior Court Clerk, where he will be gratified to receive a call from such as may want his service. Having received his Fall and Winter FASHIONS for 1845, he takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

Of past favors he is not forgetful;—and, from the satisfaction which has been manifested with his efforts to please, he flatters himself that he is able to give general satisfaction.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92::::F.

NEW GOODS!

Bargains! Bargains!

Come and Buy!!

R. G. ALLISON

IS NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING AT DAVIDSON'S CORNER.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS!

Selected by himself in the northern cities, and consisting, in part, of blue, black and green CLOTHS;
Black and fancy CASSIMERES; CASSINETS, plain and diamond; Bombazines and Bashnaretts; Gambroons, Drab-de'ete, Chambrays, Kentucky Jeans, &c. &c.

BRITISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, AMERICAN

Lawns, Muslin, Balzorines, Poplins, Plaid Saisans, Plaid Barage, Florence Mattassee, Gingham and lace Lawns, a new article, striped and watered Silk; swiss, book, barred and PLAIN MUSLIN;
Jaconets and Cambrics; chameleon SILKS of every variety of style; black Gros de Swiss; black Gros d' Rhine; cardinal Lace; dress Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Fillets, Ribbons, &c.

HATS AND BONNETS;

A splendid assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Which, for the cash, will be sold extremely low.

China, Glass, and Queensware;

HARDWARE AND CROCKERY.

BOOTS AND SHOES:

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, BRIDLE MOUNTINGS, DRUGS AND DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

GROCERIES And many other articles too numerous and tedious to mention, all of which I will sell as low, *for the cash*, as he who sells lowest, be he who he may, and as much lower as I can afford. Call and see my stock.

ROBERT G. ALLISON.
Charlotte, April 25, 1845. 6-2m

MANSION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken possession of the MANION HOUSE in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and intends to accommodate all who may call on him as well as he possibly can. It is so common in similar advertisements to profess to do many things--particularly about the table & bar, that I shall merely say, that every exertion shall be used to promote the comfort and convenience of boarders and travellers during their stay. A real improvement in many respects is contemplated.

WM. S. NORMENT.
Charlotte, Jan. 2, 1845. 91F.

NEW STORE,

AND A

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Spring & Summer

GOODS.

CHARLES E. MOSS

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he is now receiving and opening, at the old stand of Morrison & Harris, in Charlotte, a

Splendid Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Of the latest fashions and importations, which were selected by himself in the northern markets and purchased on the most favorable terms. The stock is full and embraces every article usually found in the interior country.

He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident that he *will, for cash*, sell Goods lower than any other house in this place.

Charlotte, April 18, 1845. 205-

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Come and Buy

BARGAINS.

HUGH M. HOUSTON

IS NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING AT his Store near Fulwood's old stand,

A Splendid Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Of the latest styles and of all varieties. His stock was selected in the Charleston market by himself, and purchased on the most favorable terms. He has on hand every article of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE QUEENSWARE,
HATS AND BONNETS,
CUTLERY AND GROCERIES.

And every other article usually found in country Stores—all of which will be sold for cash, or on time to punctual customers, on the most favorable terms. He invites buyers to give him a call as he is determined to sell BARGAINS.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the cash market price.

Fulwood's Store, Mecklenburg Co., } 7F
May 2, 1845. }

TAILORING.

J. J. HAYDEN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the room lately occupied by A. Bethune. He intends to conduct the *TAILORING BUSINESS* in all its various branches, and will execute orders promptly and in the very best style of workmanship. He will receive regularly the FASHIONS as they are issued in the northern cities, and will warrant his work to fit.—Cutting garments of all kinds will be attended to promptly, and fits warranted, when the making up is correctly done. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. His terms shall be moderate, to suit the times, and country produce taken in exchange for work, at the market price.

☞ Orders for work from a distance will be promptly and correctly executed, and forwarded to order.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::F.

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences,

C. J. FOX.
Dec. 13, 1844. 88--F

Dr. D. Jayne's

FAMILY MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and had twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunites of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

Names and prices of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines, viz:

Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle,		
"	Hair Tonic "	$1 00
"	Tonic Vermifuge "	1 00
"	Carminative Balsam, large,	0 50
"	" " small,	0 25
"	Sanative Pills, per box,	0 25
"	American Hair Dye,	0 50

All the above mentioned Medicines are prepared ONLY by Dr. D. Jayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who has hesitation in recommending them to the community as preparations worthy of their entire confidence, and is fully persuaded from past experience, that they will be found eminently successful in removeing those diseases for which they are severally reccommeded.

☞ **ASTONISHING!!!** ☜

AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDICINES advertised as "certain cures for pulmonary complaints," JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved, not with puffs, but CURES; and the vouchers for its efficacy include an array of names which, for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. DR. JAYNE, being himself a Physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities; but he does assert, and he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his EXPECTORANT will restore the patient to health No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually loosens the coagulated masses from the membrane which lines the trechea, and at every cough the patient will bring up portions of the disengaged matter. IN ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE PULMONARY ORGANS, even where nature seems to be making no effort to throw off the disease, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after their physicians had given them up as incurable, with CONSUMPTION. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, Spitting Blood, in a word, all disease of a PULMONARY nature yield to this preparation, if properly administered.

NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.

Please to read without prejudice the following communication, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

SHAFTBURY, Bennington Co., Vt., Aug. 4, 1840

Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir,—Being acquanted with some of those recommending your HAIR TONIC, to wit: Rev. C. C. Park, Rev. Dr. Babcock, and Rev. L. Fletcher, I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I have been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed it is constitutional for my family to be bald in early life. I confess, I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been *so long bald*, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head destitute of hair exceedingly smooth. However, commenced agreeable to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect, but before I had used the second bottle, a very fine fuzzy hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now heving used the third bottle, I have had three cuttings performed, and the prospect is very flattering, that I shall again be blessed with a fine head of hair, ornamental and useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from observations made, many of my friends, and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catch-penny concern, are now well satisfied that it is "TRUTH—NU FICTION."

J. W. SAWYER,
Pastor of the Baptist Church, Shaftbury, Vt.

JAYNE'S Carminative BALSAM.

Is a certain safe and effectual remedy for Dysenteery, Diarrhœa, or Loosenes, Cholera Morbus, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Cholic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, or Spitting up of Food after Eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels Hysterics, Cramp, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, Fretting and Crying of Infants and for all BOWEL AFFECTIONS and NERVOUS DISEASES

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant, and safe composition ever offered to the public for the cure of aarious derangements of the STOMACH and BOWELS and the *only* article worthy of the least confidence or curing COLERA INFANTUM or SUMMER COMPLAINT; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception it is the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds, nay, thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest teatimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

The above Medicine is sold by *B. OATES.*
June, 1844. 62-

Removal.

DR. D. T. CALDWELL has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Mr. Watson, on second square south of the courthouse.

As heretofore, all cases committed to his care shall receive punctual and faithful attention.

March 28, 1845 202 r